

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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Nobody has as yet arisen to dispute the democracy of the casualty lists.

Prince Henry established a new sprinting record in getting away from that red rag.

A surrender on the enemy's terms while on the enemy's territory establishes a new record in war annals.

We were just wondering whether the rebellious German navy will ask recognition as an independent nation.

It would be just like Tom Lawson to rise up and tell Massachusetts that he did it with his little hatchet.

There was nothing in the Detroit returns to prevent Henry Ford from experiencing that homey feeling.

Dudley Field Malone is back in the service—as a lieutenant in the navy this time. It is not easy to lose Dud.

Texas, which was in the midst of a prolonged drought only a few weeks ago, is now threatened with floods.

We have all along suspected the influence of German sympathies. It is now attacking France.

Some folks will wonder whether Senator Gronna, of North Dakota, will boost the colonel's militarist program.

That Rainbow division cannot be obscured. Its dash is equal to the flash of the colors of its prototype.

The people will not object if Congress cuts off the drain of expense, so far as practicable, when the fighting ceases.

Firing in the rear of the German lines will probably hasten consideration of the armistice terms almost as much as frontal attacks.

Judge Lindsay manifests the proper spirit when he suggests that we get behind Gov. Roberts and make his administration a success.

Gen. Wood bounds into the arena and informs us that the war will go on at the camps regardless of the armistice. This is doubtful, however.

There is such a thing as overdoing the matter of getting ahead of the returns of war news the same as any other.

An exchange intimates that some wealthy philanthropist may find occasion to endow a home for indigent ex-emperors.

Future histories may not make the French revolution so conspicuous, solitary and awful as it has heretofore been pictured.

Lee O'Neill Browne, an old-timer in Illinois, turns up in the legislature of that state with a systematic, Parks Worley regularity.

The practical difference is that the country is hardly as safe as it was—just a little bit more skittish—for democrats.

Secretary McAdoo sometimes goes to the congressional. He admits he once voted for the colonel as a candidate for governor of New York.

Chairman Swager Sherley, of the appropriations committee, will have to go with the rest. But his place will not be easily filled.

If the senate had been a tie, it would have given Tom Marshall new importance. And it may be quite often.

It has been intimated that Victor Berger may be denied the seat to which he was elected. But what about Commander Newberry?

We are now in a position to appreciate the anxious seat of Lloyd George and others. Our election is already over.

The war situation suggests that those who sell liberty bonds at a discount are simply giving away good money.

Senator Nugent holds onto the Idaho situation like "grim death," which illustrates the difficulty of separating a good democrat from a good job.

With the influenza, the election and the war all receding in the distance at the same time, the country will have to pluck its wits for something to dispel the drab.

Territory and climate of Asia are thought to furnish a good health resort for the sick man of Europe. He will soon have opportunity of enjoying the experiment.

It has just been figured out that it is sixty-eight years since Massachusetts had a democratic senator, which recalls the remark passed between two Carolina governors.

The London Spectator recently suggested that America be assigned all of the German colonies she will take. But the Spectator should be reminded that this country already has a few troubles of its own and is not a hog.

It is probable that when, on July 18, Foch ordered a concerted allied blow struck, he had little idea that in a little better than three months, German commissioners would be in his lines begging for peace.

Minnesota has developed a situation over prohibition similar to that in Oklahoma over suffrage. The "dry" amendment has been carried, but it is not yet known whether it has received a majority of all the votes cast.

If there should appear a note of sourness in the president's Thanksgiving proclamation, Mr. Hoover has already generously anticipated the emergency with an extra allowance of sugar.

LAST SCENES OF WAR DRAMA.

Unless the German acceptance of the allies' armistice terms is communicated by wireless to the commissioners, who are domiciled now near Compeigne, it is unlikely the German courier who passed back through the lines to the enemy headquarters at Spa, in Belgium, will be able to return much in advance of the expiration of the seventy-two hours' time limit, which is 11 o'clock Monday morning, Paris time, or 5 o'clock our time.

The closing scenes of the great war drama are at hand, however. The Kaiser is said to be at the watering place, with all his general staff and Prince Maximilian, Dr. Solf and controlling committees of the reichstag.

We may gather some conception of the severity of the terms imposed on the Hun by the fact that State Secretary Erzberger and his compatriots found it necessary to refer them back to his superiors. Generalissimo Foch stated that the German commission was clothed with authority to accept or reject. But when they heard them read they would not take such a responsibility before their nation. It is said they showed surprise at the terms and argued some of the minor points.

What will the Kaiser do? There seems little question that he appears for the last time on the great political stage. Not many miles from where he must consent to his own political immolation is the little house at Sedan where, in 1870, Bismarck met the humbled Napoleon III. and received the surrender of his great army. Americans yesterday captured that historic city, and today the allied lines everywhere are moving forward.

But, although constant defeat is weakening the German resistance at the front, the situation is by no means so perilous as that along the interior lines. Every day is reported another catastrophe for the war lords. "Soldiers' and sailors' councils," words ominously like those used in Russia, have taken over most of the fleet. A republic has been formed in Bavaria. This probably is the first step of the south Germans to leave the league with Prussia. There are other states outside of Prussia which will probably accept the opportunity of resuming absolute independence. Schleswig-Holstein will rejoin Denmark. Hamburg is in the throes of revolution. Then there are Hanover, for long years bitter against Prussia; Saxony, Wurttemberg, Hesse and others.

Just as in Russia, the breaking of the power of autocracy leads to an extreme of decentralization. Some day, no doubt, the German empire will be reconstructed—in a day when the sword has truly been forged into a plowshare. The league of nations will make more likely the reconstitution of the states which were great before the war.

In the railroad car where Foch received the German commissioners was an admiral of the American navy. Gerard has testified that the German frightfulness party did not believe that America could be goaded into the war, or that we could fight once we entered. So the fatal decision of Jan. 30, 1917. Admiral Sims beside the figure of Foch was the answer.

We are not a military nation. Thomas Jefferson said he was opposed to a single "unnecessary soldier." But if the war lords had not been blind to all history, they would have known that whenever America had to take up arms it did not shirk the duty, and wielded them with the skill of nations which were constantly under the burden of a military armament.

The militia, which Ludendorff affected to despise, has just taken Sedan from the Prussian guard. England's "contemptibles" are sweeping over Belgium, and France, "bleed white," in the German view, through its heroic commander receives the surrender of the grandson of William I, the conqueror, crowned at Versailles.

It is to be hoped these lessons have sunk deep into the German consciousness. If so, we may look ahead to a program of world peace in accordance with the ideals of Woodrow Wilson.

TWO GREAT MOVEMENTS.

We first endure, then pity, then embrace. That about describes the progress of the prohibition issue. For long an advocate was regarded as visionary but harmless crank. As their numbers slowly increased, there was a more or less prevalent impression that they might find much more useful and practical employment. But they kept at it, though their victories were few and far between. Finally, a respectable portion of the people concluded that there must be something in a proposition which was urged so incessantly and amid such discouraging circumstances. The recruits began to investigate. After that, progress was rapid—until it became irresistible. Such, in brief, is an outline of prohibition history.

The progress of the suffrage propaganda has been remarkably similar to that of prohibition. The agitation of both these reforms began not far from the same time. Like prohibition, the banner of equal suffrage has been kept in the breeze through good report and evil, in the face of ridicule, praise or censure. Those who believed in it didn't mind the sneers. They preferred to be right rather than president, particularly when there was no hope of being the latter. It was as inevitable as fate that their devotion and fortitude should win admiration and recognition. Prohibition is destined to reach the desired goal first, but suffrage is close upon its heels. No question is ever settled until it is settled right—and suffrage has not been settled right.

There is a fundamental difference, however, between the nature of the ends to be achieved by prohibition and suffrage. Prohibition is an economic movement. We have been led to destroy the whisky traffic by the well-established fact that it was destroying us. It was corrupting and poisoning the manhood of the country without conferring any compensatory benefits. Suffrage has been agitated and demanded as a right inherent in a democracy. Suffrage is not a favor to be sought or earned, but a right which has been denied to participate in the government under which one lives and to which one yields allegiance. It is not a question of expediency—whether better or worse for the country—but one of equality before the law.

And suffrage is coming. And that before very long.

WILL GO RIGHT ON.

In a discussion of election results, under the caption of "The Country is Safe," the Birmingham Ledger refuses to become alarmed over the situation. It does not believe that the election of a few more republicans than was absolutely necessary involves the dissolution or recasting of our war purposes. In concluding the article, the Ledger declares:

"There need be little or no fear with regard to our part in winding up the war. President Wilson has the present democratic majority to work with until next March and, whatever the complexion of the house and senate, American pride and common sense will care for great things irrespective of party. We are simply back to the old standstill, and which one yields allegiance. It is not a question of expediency—whether better or worse for the country—but one of equality before the law.

And that is about what it amounts to. The die is cast so far as the war is concerned. The issues approaching settlement are too momentous and too vital to be held up by somebody's petty political ambition. The peace treaty will be eventually threshed out, signed and ratified by the various belligerent countries. This much of the program is in definite prospect. The world will then insist on taking a period of rest and recuperation. It is absolutely necessary that it do so.

As the Ledger intimates, when peace is established, we shall probably

"WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE, PAPA?"



Paris by Col. House. The task is one imposed upon us by the call of common humanity, by the interests of civilization, and by the interests of the allied democracies. When the people of Vienna embraced each other in the streets at the news of peace, though a disastrous peace under the old conceptions, it confirmed what we all know, the awful burden of suffering that has been weighing down the peoples of the central empires. To refuse them help at the moment of their highest expectations would be to reduce them to despair and desperation and anarchy. It was William II who spoke arrogantly of Germany as the victor who holds out a hand to the prostrate foe. It is now the role of America to come forward to her late opponents, bearing in her hands freedom and bread for the oppressed populations.

The greatest of the humanitarian problems before the world is Russia. Unless observers who have just come from that unhappy land are far wrong, the 180,000,000 people of that former empire will lose their hundreds of thousands from starvation before another summer.

Something must be done to assist Russia. The president has often said that our attitude toward that unfortunate people is the "acid test." If they are truly about to slay thousands of the well-to-do in a Bethlehem-style massacre, of course there is nothing remaining, but to intervene. But this is probably an idle tale. The bolshevik government probably will not last much longer. It is to be hoped that a constituent assembly will follow it.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the election in New York was the disappearance of the socialist strength. Meyer London, a man of real ability, who has represented his party in congress for two years, was defeated. Morris Hillquit, who made such a sensational race for mayor and polled a very large vote, running second in the contest, was a candidate for congress, but did not push his opponent. Scott Nearing, who is under indictment for violation of the sedition law, was a candidate against Capt. La Guardia, who has been in our aviation service in Italy. The professor was badly beaten.

SOCIALISTS ON WANE.

Why this change in sentiment the east side since last year? Perhaps the main reason is that the foreign-born population of New York, and the class disposed to follow radical leaders, have come to a different point of view about the war, because of Woodrow Wilson's wise leadership to higher things. The socialist ty has about played out in this country. Those who formerly held its views are disposed to be loyal, cannot help but admire the president and follow him. There are very few of the wild-eyed anarchistic element. While many countries are facing the menace of bolshevism, we in this country seem to be avoiding it just through our humane consideration of international and also of domestic questions.

And now Col. House has pledged us to feed the hungry of the enemy nations.

Medill McCormick was elected Illinois senator all right, but the reflection that the majority for pacifist Billy Mason, for congressman-at-large, was double his own, is not especially reassuring to his vanity.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

(Chicago News.)
Pluck is the stepfather of success. Practical experience is a dath bond to illusions.
It sometimes happens that wrath discourages a soft answer.
A girl hasn't much use for a man who is too cowardly to propose.
Many a girl catches a husband by bailing her hook with indifference.
Samson might have escaped with his hair had not that female barber talked him to sleep.
It is surprising how near a young widow can come to proposing to a fellow not actually doing so.
Tell a child that it is good, a man that he is great, and a woman that she is beautiful, and they will all applaud your judgment.

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RIPPLING RHYMES

By WALT MASON

The First Flow.

Old Tubal Cain was badly bored by all the wrangles of his day; he made a plowshare of a sword, and thought that war was done away. "Gee whizz," he said, "when people see how much a plowshare beats a sword, they'll get a forge and try like me, to sanctify their bed and board. The tools of war I laugh to scorn, no worthy triumph have they won; a man can cultivate his corn with any sort of patent gun. War makes the weary nations weep, and agriculture makes them grin; no husbandman can shear his sheep with catapult or culverin." Alas for good old Tubal Cain, and all the lessons that he taught! His bright example was in vain, for ever since we've scrapped and fought. The steel that should have made a spade, if we had followed up his plan, was used to form a flashing blade, with which to carve our fellowman. The metal that would form a plow became a sword of weight and size, to slice a fellow from his brow clear down to where his wishbone lies. I wonder if we're wiser now, since war has bled the nations white? What we proceed to make a play and say to sword and gun, "Good night!" Or will we rest nine years or ten, and then get hungry for a scrap, and say, "Give us the sword again we want to disarrange the map?" (Copyright, by George Matthew Adams.)

STATE POLITICS

(By T. J. Campbell.)

Governor-elect Roberts' pre-election declarations that his ambition to be governor was based upon a desire to be instrumental in relieving the state's financial predicament have apparently been taken at face value. Either this or the armistice and peace maneuvers in Europe have absorbed public attention to the exclusion of practically everything else. Thus far, far as is noted by this scribe, not a single application has been filed for the appointment as adjutant-general, auditor, insurance commissioner, fire prevention commissioner, membership in various boards and numerous boards and commissions, or even as coal oil inspector. No one has announced for state superintendent, state treasurer or comptroller. Many of these are comfortable situations, and the fact that nobody has declared a willingness to serve the state by filling them betokens a modesty which is unwelcome among Tennessee democrats. Either this or a state of absorbed preoccupation with the war developments is indicated. However, good places will probably not go begging very long. The old volunteer spirit will reassert itself and every job will be filled with applicants to spare.

The organization of the legislature is also and always a matter of interest. The speakerships, clerkships and other positions in the two houses are always eagerly sought after, and this year is no exception.

Several speakership candidates have heretofore been mentioned, but no recent activity has been observed. It is likely, however, that gumbush campaigns are already in progress and that undergrowth wires being connected in all they are worth. In this connection, it is perhaps well to observe that the governor-elect may want something to say in the organization of the legislature, if not also in the filling of the state offices which devolves upon the legislature. It is necessary, in securing efficient administration, that there be close co-operation between the legislature and executive, and the governor usually likes to have a finger in the political pie anyway. There was considerable talk in the primary campaign of a Shields-Roberts-Lansden combination. If this, in truth, existed or does exist, it is quite likely to manifest itself in the governor's appointments and in the selection of various state officers by the legislature. Developments in these particulars will be watched with considerable interest.

There will be two new members in the next congressional delegation from Tennessee. These are J. Will Taylor, of the Second district, who displaces Congressman H. W. Austin, and Judge Erwin L. Davis, of the Fifth district, who takes the place so long filled by Congressman W. C. Houston. Mr. Taylor is a lawyer of LaFollette, who has served as mayor of his town, as state insurance commissioner and as chairman of the republican state committee. Judge Davis has just closed a term of efficient service on the circuit bench and has also served on the Middle Tennessee district exemption board. He is universally recognized as a man of scholarship, studious habits and careful deliberation. He is more over a man of force and ability and his friends are confident that he will distinguish himself in the deliberations of the national house.

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FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

NONWAR BUILDING

Maj. Smith and T. H. Watts Will Attend Important Conferences At Washington.

Representatives of every council of defense in the country have been called to Washington for the purpose of discussing and arranging the policy for the handling of the nation-wide problem of non-war construction. Maj. Rutledge Smith, chairman of the Tennessee Council of Defense and T. H. Watts, in charge of the war industries section of the council, will leave Nashville Saturday night to be present at these conferences which will be held next Monday and Tuesday.

In preparation for these meetings Chairman Baruch, of the War Industries Board, has made public the following list of projects which should be deferred until final peace has been declared:

Park improvements.
Sidewalks.
Moving picture houses.
Theaters and other amusement places.
Garages.
Gasoline stations.
Bank buildings.
Commercial enterprises and store buildings.
Hotels.
Office buildings.
Non-war factories.
Mills.
Apartment buildings.
Churches.
Schools.
Sewage systems.
Grain elevators.
Gas and electric light plants.

Under the plan in operation by the war industries board all applications for new non-war construction are made to the state councils of defense and if favorably recommended are sent to the non-war construction section of the war industries board in Washington for review.

Under a new ruling, references to Washington will not be required in the case of new construction or extensions the cost of which is not over \$500, when same are approved in writing by the state council of defense. New farm buildings to cost not exceeding \$1,000 do not require a license. These necessary restrictions will be modified gradually as soon as war conditions permit.

In addition to the representatives of the several state councils who will attend this meeting, the governors of many states will participate in the conference.

OUTSIDE DISTRICT WELL ORGANIZED

WAR WORK CAMPAIGN AMONG COUNTIES.

Speakers Now Available for Assignment to Towns Over District.

In the war work campaign the Chattanooga district outside of Hamilton county is now fully organized and ready for its campaign. The last county convention is held today at Ooltewah. This district has a quota of \$11,000, which will be largely over-subscribed.

The "whirlwind" plan suited to Chattanooga cannot be used, but the district will be covered by over one hundred public speaking, arranged according to schedule. Cleveland, Jasper, and Whitwell will have large rallies tomorrow, other places are hindered because of influenza. The chairman of the speakers' committee, Joseph E. Brown, when interviewed, said that this speaking program is very vital to the district. The money will not be raised by assessment but by voluntary pledges, and it is only a good speaker that can get these from the average audience through these counties. Mr. Brown has appointed a committee, and with the aid of the district director has scheduled dates to cover these seven counties.

One team of five speakers, including a Y. M. C. A. secretary, a song leader, a Y. W. C. A. lady worker, a Canadian sergeant or a marine, and a citizen speaker, will go through the counties of Marion, Sequatchie and Blount covering four days, speaking six or seven times a day at community centers, where they have been already advertised. Two automobiles will relay the team and local committees will arrange for refreshments following the speaking. Similar teams will go through James, Meigs and Rhea counties and probably another will take Bradley county.

Mr. Brown's committee is as follows: Joseph E. Brown, chairman; Judge Joe V. Williams, B. E. Tatum, Frank S. Carden, Judge A. W. Chambliss, Samuel B. Smith, W. G. M. Thomas, Lawrence N. Spears, C. W. Lusk, M. N. Whitaker, I. T. Wright, Mr. J. B. Milligan, Eugene Williams, T. W. Stanfield, M. M. Allison, C. W. K. Meacham, Walter Watkins, J. L. Foust, C. A. Noone, B. G. McKenzie, Dayton, Judge S. D. McKeynoide, Geo. W. Chambliss, T. J. Pope, Shepherd, and Lewis S. Pope, Nashville. They are all available for appointments.

The quotas of the seven counties are as follows: Bradley, \$14,000; Rhea, \$9,000; Marion, \$5,500; Blount, \$5,500; Meigs, \$2,000; James, \$1,500; and Hamilton, \$1,500.

IT PUTS THE "PEP"

Into Peptilon—The Combination of Pepsin, Nux, Iron, Calery.

This is what makes Peptilon of value in the therapy of the blood, and so successful after influenza, the grip and in blood and nerve troubles, anemia, paleness, nervous weakness and the exhausting worry and anxiety over the war.

It is a real iron blood and nerve tonic, especially beneficial in the weakness following the influenza and grip, to worn-out, brain-fagged men, delicate women, school-tired girls and to fast-growing boys, invalids and convalescents, the aged and infirm. It actually puts the natural strength into the blood, and restores wasted red corpuscles. Get it of your druggist today.

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